

Puget Sound; Robert W. Wassmer, California State University-Sacramento; Sidney Weintraub, Center for Strategic and International Studies; Mark Weisbrot, Center for Economic and Policy Research; Charles L. Weise, Gettysburg College; Thomas E. Weisskopf, University of Michigan; Christian E. Weller, Center for American Progress; Fred M. Westfield, Vanderbilt University; Charles J. Whalen, Perspectives on Work.

Melvin I. White, Brooklyn College-City University of New York; Cathleen Whiting, Williamette University; Howard Wial, Keystone Research Center; Charles K. Wilber, University of Notre Dame; Linda Wilcox Young, Southern Oregon University; Arthur R. Williams, John Willoughby, American University; Paul Winters, American University; Barbara L. Wolfe, University of Wisconsin-Madison; Edward Wolff, New York University; Martin Wolfson, University of Notre Dame; Brenda Wyss, Wheaton College; Yavuz Yasar, University of Denver; Carol Zabin, University of California-Berkeley; June Zaccane, National Jobs for All Coalition and Hofstra University; David A. Zalewski, Providence College; Henry W. Zaretsky, Henry W Zaretsky & Associates, Inc.; Lyuba Zarsky, Global Development and Environment Institute-Tufts University; Andrew Zimbalist, Smith College.

*indicates Nobel Laureates. †indicates past presidents of the American Economic Association. Affiliations are provided for identification purposes only and should not be construed as the official view of any of the institutions listed.

APPRECIATION FOR BRIAN GREEN

Mr. ALLARD. Mr. President, I rise today to express my appreciation for the outstanding service of Brian Green to me and to my fellow members on the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Brian Green has been a professional staff member and staff lead for the Strategic Forces Subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee for over 3 years. As the chairman of the Strategic Forces Subcommittee for much of that time, I have had the opportunity to closely observe Brian. I can honestly tell you that Brian is an exceptional staffer and a tremendous human being.

As the staff lead for the subcommittee, Brian has helped me and the other members of subcommittee fulfill our responsibilities pertaining to the oversight of Department of Defense strategic, ballistic missile defense, and military space programs. His expertise and recommendations have proved critical time and time again during the Senate Armed Services Committee consideration of the annual defense authorization bill.

I can personally attest to numerous occasions when Brian provided the need information and proposals that made the difference in achieving the subcommittee's objectives. I cannot stress enough how much of a relief it was to know that Brian was always available to advance the subcommittee's policy goals and on guard to protect the subcommittee's interests.

During his time in the Senate, Brian also helped promote and protect our Nation's effort to develop and deploy a ballistic missile defense system. He

played a lead role in coordinating the opposition to proposed budget cuts to the program. Brian's ability to work with multiple offices, the National Security Council, and the White House was pivotal in the debate and eventually led to the restoration of funding.

Brian came to the to the Senate after serving 4 years as a professional staff member on the House Armed Services Committee. While in the House, Brian played a crucial role in developing the House-version of the National Missile Defense Act of 1999 and the creation of the National Nuclear Security Administration in the Department of Energy.

It is not just his achievements that cause Brian to stand out. He has been utterly committed to his job. Brian works until the job is completed and completed well. He has an innate ability to find solutions to difficult problems, including those that might have considerable political implications. Perhaps most significantly, Brian is a team player and approaches his job without pretense. Members and staff alike have always appreciated Brian's willingness to work with them on even the most minute policy or budget issue.

It is disappointing to lose Brian to the private sector. We will miss his diligence, his integrity and his expertise. At the same time, I am grateful that Brian was able to serve the Senate for so long and so faithfully. I congratulate Brian on his new position and wish him the best in the future.

I yield the floor.

CERTIFIED REGISTERED NURSE ANESTHETISTS

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I commend military certified registered nurse anesthetists, CRNAs. CRNAs are advanced practice nurses who administer anesthesia. Today, CRNAs administer approximately 65 percent of the anesthetics given to patients each year for all types of surgical cases in the United States.

Nurse anesthetists have been the principal anesthesia providers in combat areas in every war in which the United States has been engaged since World War I. In World War II, there were 17 nurse anesthetists to every 1 physician anesthetist. In Vietnam, the ratio of CRNAs to physician anesthetists was approximately 3 to 1. During the Panama strike authorized in 1989, only CRNAs were sent with the fighting forces. In addition, the vast majority of anesthesia providers deployed for Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom has been CRNAs. Nurse anesthetists are again carrying the load by providing 80 percent of the anesthesia requirements in Iraq and Afghanistan. We rely heavily on CRNAs to accomplish wartime missions and our need for their services will only increase in the future.

In all of the uniformed services, maintaining adequate numbers of Active Duty and Reserve CRNAs is of ut-

most concern. For several years, the number of CRNAs serving on active duty has fallen somewhat short of the number authorized by the Department of Defense. This lag in recruitment has been further exacerbated by a strong demand for CRNAs in both the public and private sectors. One reason the military has difficulty retaining CRNAs is that a large pay gap exists between annual civilian salaries and military pay.

I am deeply concerned about retention of these CRNAs, particularly in the Army Nurse Corps. It has come to my attention that within the next 3 years, the Army Nurse Corps could lose up to 50 percent of its current complement of CRNAs. A recent survey of Army CRNAs revealed that despite overall satisfaction with their anesthesia practice, dissatisfaction with pay and frequent deployments are the primary reasons for leaving active duty.

One strategy that is proving effective in increasing overall satisfaction is the Army Surgeon General's 180-day rotation policy. I urge continuation of this policy. However, this is not enough to ensure that we meet our mission. I am quite certain that another remedy to prevent further losses would be an across-the-board increase in incentive speciality pay for all CRNAs, regardless of Active-Duty service obligation. I trust that the Department of Defense is also concerned and actively pursuing measures to address this very important issue.

PARDONING "JACK" JOHNSON

• Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise to express my support for S. Res. 447, which asks the President to pardon posthumously John Arthur "Jack" Johnson for Mr. Johnson's racially-motivated 1913 conviction.

As a huge fan of the sport of boxing, I admire the great achievements of Mr. Johnson in his too short career. But I feel a greater need to recognize and pardon Mr. Johnson for the great injustice he suffered. Although it is too late to properly rectify what was done to Jack Johnson, I hope in some small way we can call attention to his remarkable achievements and repair his good name.

Jack Johnson was the first African-American boxer to win the heavyweight title. While this was a landmark achievement for African-Americans, Johnson's achievements unfortunately had the effect of escalating racial tensions and his subsequent victories provoked racial rioting. The effort to dethrone him brought about the search for the "Great White Hope" during his 1908-1915 reign as heavyweight champion.

The consensus is that while Johnson was not defeated in the boxing ring he could be stopped by trumped-up criminal charges. In 1913, Johnson was found guilty of violating the "white-slavery" Mann Act for taking his future wife